horse. He drove an ugly tenpenny nail plump into the right fore-foot, and left at

stands, Mr. Tompkins, money down ?"

well, I don't know what to say to that. If

he is cured, he is worth all I paid for him, and

even much more, as horses go now; but if his

lameness should continue, you see he is worth nothing—not a dollar." The black-

smith began to chaffer. First he offered \$50;

then \$100; and, at last, \$200 for the animal,

Tompkins was persuaded, and accepted the

last offer. The money was paid, and the

'Can your says Tompkins, well I shall be

about it, or you would not have paid me so

much money for him.' The blacksmith pro-

duced the nail, and assured Tompkins, with

great apparent satisfaction that while paring

down the horse's hoofs he had found that in-

fernal long piece of iron, and drawn it out of

the frog of the near fore-foot. Is that all you

knew about it? Tompkins asked, very que tly.

'Ah!' replied the blacksmith. 'Ah! isn't that

enough, for conscience sake F 'Well,' replied

Tompkins, 'I don't know as it is. I will do

equally frank with you, since the barrain is

finished. I drove that unil into the foot, but

the lameness is in the shoulder, I think you

As soon as any one of the ethical professions.

ors at Cambridge can find a moment's relief

from the spiritual rapping discussion, Art.

Tempkins and his friend would be delied ted

to receive a learned opinion from Old Digwird,

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON HORSES ...

in outrageous attempt to poison the har-

upon the question of comparative roug-

tween the parties to this horse trade.

will find."

TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until he expiration of the year.

Advertisement as will be charged \$1 per square of \$12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. [37] Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until ferbid and charged accordingty. [37]

For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, 722.

Odes...
Ob: dary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or fadividuals, will be charged as advertisements.
Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbolls, &c., will be executed in good

Carls, Blanks, Manual style, and on reasonable terms. All letters addressed to the Proprietor, postpaid, will rompily attended to.

Persons at a distance sending us the names of four diventaubscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy graits.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by he author, ou Main street, next door to the old Jack-

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.-Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in New York city, by last steamer, from Prof. Morse: "I am

hospitably housed with our good friend, Dr. Whitehouse, No. 8 Ashburnham Terrace, Greenwich. I am domiciled with him for the convenience of consultation together, and experimenting at the Cable Works.

All my investigations into the practicability of working the telegraph with commercial speed, between America and Europe, and study, with Dr. Whitehouse, of the phenomens of the current in submarine conductors, gives me only a stronger assurance than ever of its ultimate success, and a success realizing your most sanguine anticipations."

There is a rumor floating about is Washington to the effect that Gen Cass, in consequence of his failing health, will evacuate the Secretaryship of the State, and that Gov. R. J. Walker will step into this office.

So say some of our exchanges. We reckon this must be some of the "specia! news" of

INVITATION TO GREAT MEN. - The Augusta "Constitutionalist" says that Hon. Howell Cobb has accepted an invitation from his relations in Granville, N. C., to visit them on the 24th instant, provided his business will permit his leaving Washington City.

To which the Atlanta American replies:
We, too, have been invited to visit some of our kins folks, but are sorry to inform them that our "public duties" will not admit of our absence from home just now. Sorry we can't go, as we could thereby save, for another time, numerous corn dodgers and ratious of high priced Bacon?

REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO .- As an example of the fall of prices in San Francisco, a correspondent writing under date of the 18th of April, maya:

"A certain hotel in this city, once lessed as \$72,000 a year, is now let at \$7,200 or ten per cent of the first sum; think to what disas-ter a man might be easily led, predicating his movements upon the first named income!
Not far from where I write there is a building
under !ease at \$30 per month; that once paid
\$400 a month. But these instances are common-the ruin and wreck in real estate lonsince, so general, they have ceased to attrac

STICK TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS .- "Let speculators make their thousands in a year or day, mind your own regular trade; never turning from it to the right hand or to the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man, or a mechanic, never buy lots or stock, unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other men, but other people's you don't understand. Let your own business be one which benefits the community. All occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculation has no such elements,"

"OUT WEST."-They have a little town "Out West," which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travelers, and which is "all sorts" of a stirring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, and a match dog fight had preaching by a circuit rider, who afterwards ran a race, for apple jack all round, and, as if this was not enough the judge of the circuit court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for stealing.

THE LONG RUS .- Under this caption th "Georgia Citizen" notices the completion, by Mr. W. A. Huff, Conductor on the Macon & Western Railroad, of the great and much doubted task of doubling the Road (between Macon and Atlanta) for twelve months. In doing this, Mr. Huff has run 209 miles a day making 75,196 miles for the year! The "Citizen" adds: "This is by far the greatest distance ever traveled before in the same time it being nearly equal to circumnavigating the world three times in one year. During this time the trains have been run with mark ed regularity and percision, having lost but three connections, and so great has been the care and skill practised by the Engineers, Mesars. Beggarly and Weaver, that not single wheel of either train has left the track the entire year. Beat it who can?"

Two Physicians of Wytheville, Va administered a mixture of Chloroform and Ether to a boy of five years, on whom they wished to perform a surgical operation, and he died from its effects almost instantly.

A western editor and his wife were walking in the bright moonlight one evening. The wife was of exceedingly poetical nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon-how bright, and calm, and beautiful." "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates-a dollar and 50 cents for twelve

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN

Since the smoke of the last Presidential campaign has rolled away, says the Memphis Eagle, the people of the country have had leisure to reflect upon the issue of that contest, and they are now preparing to anticipate They observe that the Democratic party is

omposed mainly of two classes, viz: A radical branch, which endeavors to impel our rulers to rash enterprises for the sake of excitement, and, peradventure, some pecuniary benefit to the actors therein; which constantly promises to get up to the requirements of the former, but which has no intention to fulfil either those requirements or their promises. Meanwhile, among the aspirants for honors and emoluments in the Democratic party there is a great and growing disaffection,-There are not offices enough to supply an undredth part of the applicants, and, so far as regards foreign appointments, the recent resolution of the Administration to postpone action thereon till next Fall, has greatly chagrined those who supposed they were certain of immediate compensation for their arduous labors in the late canvass. Nor have the appointments which have been promptly made, been such as a moderate share of wisdom would have suggested. Take, for instance, the appointment of Capt. Rynders to the U. S. Marshalship in New York city. We trust that no one will claim that Rynders possesses any peculiar qualifications for the positionnor do we believe that Mr. Buchanan, if free from outside pressure, would have made the appointment. But the fact is, he dared not do otherwise. Rynders and his confederates had for years controlled the foreign voters of New York city. At previous Democratic successes they had demanded a reward for their services. From time to time they had been postponed—the Democratic party using them for election purposes, and then ignored them after those purposes had been achieved. They were ready to rebel, and consequently, their leader was elected to a prominent position, as an earnest of what might be expected in

prominent appointments from the class represented by Rynders, they will be forced to fill the subordinate offices with foreigners, and then our chief cities, already too much under the sway of foreigners, will be entirely at their mercy. But it is not our cities alone which are suffering from this pandering to foreigners and their favorites; there are communities of men from abroad who already, in various sections of our country, bring hither their prejudices, social, political, and religious, and who patronize the political party professing to give them the "largest liberty," in order that they may preserve their national distinct tions, while, at the same time they aspire to become the moulders of American institu-

When our ancestors invited migration hither, it was on the principle that, however heterogeneous the emmigrants might be, they would endeavor to drop their national peculiarities and adopt our own. Without this, they cannot be good citizens, nor can they intelligently exercise the right of suffrage;-moredomiciled foreign vote, which may be awayed

by appeals to passion and pretended interests.

The late Presidential contest was mainly carried on by the Democratic and the Black Republican parties. The former were old stagers in politics, and the latter had the experience of two previous campaigns. The American party was fresh in the field, and considering the limited time for preparation, they demonstrated fully what they will be able to do hereafter. The success of the Democratic party was injurious to the country, innsmuch as it emboldened the foreign population to consider themselves as of the highest importance in an election. The success of the Black Republicans would have been fatal to the country by laying the foundation of an overthrow of the Constitution. The American party maintained its ground between these two distinctive elements

We believe that sectional considerations will have been essentially modified before the advent of the year 1860. The discussions of the last campaign have opened the eves of the people to the necessity of moderation and conciliation in their political views. The radical tendencies of the most numerous and controlling branch of the Democratic party are not in accordance with the spirit of the age. The people demand a firm, but not blind, conservatism, which shall conserve what is good, while it repudiates that which is evil. The American party is the only possible exponent of such a conservatism. It demands that foreigners shall have no influence in our national councils until they have become thoroughly Americanized, and it would exclude them from the elective franchise until they have heartily adopted the spirit of our institutions.

These demands are alike required by Ameri can citizens, and by intelligent and well-dis posed foreigners who reside among us. Such oreigners come here because of their preference for a land of quiet and order. They have encountered enough danger and difficulty from the "dangerous classes" at homethey do not desire to be governed by such in the land of their adoption. Our interests and theirs agree in this particular, and, could the rinciples of our party be carried out, our foreign residents would be much happier and rosperous, than though, for sinister purposes, they were used by unprincipled politicians in our local and general elections.

These views, more or less embodied in the American journals of our country, show that the public mind is preparing to set aside old now valued at \$150,000.

issues, and see whether something cannot be achieved for the glory and prosperity of our common country. We have now time for a thorough and effective organization; such an organization should be made and kept up until the American masses are thoroughly until the American masses are the General Assembly to the Breaty august also, that in case any of the Presty august also, that the Convention as can do so. Wa august also, that the Convention as can do so. Wa august also, that the Convention as can do so. Wa august also, that the Convention as can do so. Wa august also, that the Convention as can do so. Wa august also, that the Convention to expect the General Assembly and the Massembly august also, that the Convention to exp thorough and effective organization; such an organization should be made and kept up until the American masses are thoroughly-permeated with our principles. This done, the wise and the patriotic, whether foreign or native born, will perceive that the American party is the only one which properly sustains the Constitution of the United States, and when this increasing sentiment shall have been fixed, other organizations will necessarily melt away.

For the Post.

A WORD TO HONEST TAX PAYERS OF McMINN!

Unprincipled Demagogues raise the hue and cry that it is Unconstitutional to distribute the public lands, or their proceeds, equally among all the States, and yet every Congress votes away millions of acres of the public lands to the Free States of the North west, and some of these States scarcely every fired a gun in acquiring or defending our segment as separation of the discordant element as a separation of the discordant element as a separation of the

er fired a gun in acquiring or defending our public domain. Congress gave Illinois enough of the public lands to build her great Central Rail Road, and establish a common school fund, and the Rail Road pays all he Taxes! Tennessee has freely expended her blood and treasure in defence of the Union, and never has received one cent from the United States in return, and she claims her share of the public lands, not as a gift, not as an act of charity, but as an act of simple and abstract justice. In '76, the territory now included in the State of Tennessee, was wilderness, inhabited by savages and wild beasts, but in the War of 1812, when Gen. Jackson unfurled the star-sprangled Banner to the breeze, and called for volunteers to drive back the British and Indians, Tennes sceans-noble, chivalrous, patriotic Tennesseeans-who have ever been first to hear their country's call, first in the hour of danger, and first, foremost and bravest on the field of battle-rallied around the standard of the brave Jackson, and many of her noble and valiant sons fell upon the battle field of Talladega, the Horse Shoe, and New Orleans! When a call was made for volunteers to go to Mexico, Tennessee furnished three times is many as was called for, and on every battle field, from Resaca, Palo Alto and Buena Vista, to Vera Cruz, Churubusco and the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the Tennes. see volunteers never failed or faltered, but stood foremost in the fight.

In view of these facts, and many that might be mentioned, where is the man -where is the Tennesseean, so blinded and wedded to party, as to say that Tennessee is not justly and fairly entitled to an equal share, according to population, of the pro-ceeds of the sales of the public lands? Tenessee has a public debt of ten or twelve nillion of dollars, many of her works of Internal improvement are lagging for the want of the necessary funds, her common school fund is entirely too small, the people overwhelemed with debt and gronning under a heavy and burdensome Tax! Tennessee's share in the public lands is about thirty millions of dollars, which would pay off her pubhe debt, give us an ample common school over, it is extremely dangerous for the natives fund, lighten our taxes, and thereby make of our soil to live under the government of a times easy and prosperous, and the people payers, and working men of McMinn county, without regard to party or party names, I call upon you to read, reflect, decide! Will you vote for any man for Governor. Congress or the Legislature, who is opposed to Tennessee having her just share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands? right for Congress to give millions of neres to the Abolition States of the North West, and Tennessee not get one acre!

ROUGH & READY

Gen. John B. Walbach, the oldest officer in the United States Army, died in Baltimore on Wednesday night. He was born at Alsace on the Rhine, in 1760, entered the Austrian service, and subsequently joined the French army. While in that serrice his regiment was ordered to the West He come to this country in 1796, and soon after entered the office of Alexander Hamil-ton as a law student. He afterwards aboudoned the profession, and having procured a commission from General Washington, en-tered the United States Army. He was engaged in the war of 1812, and achieved considerable distinction; and desired to accompany the army to Mexico in 1846, but his great age forbade the attempt. Up to within three days of his death his health was invariably good.

DANGEROUS ADVICE. The Philadelphia edger lately stated that housekeepers should thow that the acid in rhubarb, gooseberries know that the acid in rhubarb, gooseberries and currants may be neutralized by putting a third of a tenspoonful of soda in the fruit without affecting the flavor. All experience shows this information to be worse than useless, for, as the Pittsburgh Post says, fruit prepared in this way should be very carefully thrown out of the window. It is not fit for the table. The immense quantities of sods our households is a serious detriment of our households is a serious detriment to the health, and we are sorry that any new use of this already too popular alkali should have been suggested.

At the late commencement of the niversity of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill the Honorary decree of Doctor of Laws was onferred on the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Post naster General of the United States, an Alumnus of the University.

A patent expanding augur is among the latest inventions. It is a curious device, and will make holes of twenty-two different sizes, varying five-eights of an inch to two inches in diameter. It is simple, and easily adjusted, and is not liable to get out of order, or clog, as does the common augur.— The holes made with it are smooth.

An individual invested \$9,500 five years since in St Louis property, which is

tween difference and the church, will continue to be cord and that the gury of God, the welfare of our churches, and the good of the country demand a separation of the discordant elements, and the existence of another Assem-bly in which the agitation of the slavery

oby in which the agituon of the slavery question will be unknown.

We had hoped that out brethren who have been disposed to introduce this subject into the General Assembly would ere this have been convinced that no good could result to the church from this agitation—that it was alienating brethren of a common Christian faith, and was calculated to render the condition of the alarge area and included. tion of the slave more undesirable, and to sunder the ties that bind our union together. In consequence of the polkical agitation of the subject, and of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Congregational Churches holding the most ultra abolition sentiments, many of our Western Pressure in the conditions. holding the most ultra abolition sentiment many of our Western Presbyteries have b many of our Western Presbyteries have become more urgent in demanding progressive
action of the Assembly. They have not
been satisfied with the past declarations of
the Assembly. They have desired the Assembly to express its views of the sin of
slaveholding so clearly that they can be
made the basis of discipline by the courts of the Churches. This action has now been virtually taken by the Assembly. It has avowed that the relation of master and servant—which necessarially involves the idea of property in the service of the latter—is a sin in the sight of God, and an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Con-stitution of the Church. This declaration has been made although confessedly there is not the most remote allusion to slaveholding in our standards, and also with the knowledge of the fact that when our constitution was adopted, twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States, and many of those who composed the Assembly of 1789, if not slaveholders themselves, were churches whose members were sinveholders. We regard this action of the Gen-eral Assembly as a palpable violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution of the church. The principle involved in it, if car-ried into practice, converts the highest judi-catory of the church into an ecclesiastical despotism as tyranical as that which has dis-tinguished the Church of Rome. It makes the Assembly not only the interpreter of law in an irregular way, but also the supreme legislature of the church—a position which has been always repudiated by the Preaby-terian Church. holders. We regard this action of the Gen-

terian Church.
Apart, therefore, from the disastrous conquences resulting from the agitation of the object of Slavery in the General Assembly, subject of Slavery in the General Assembly, destroying, as it does, our peace, keeping us in a state of excitement unfavorable to spiritual growth, and paralyzing our efforts to advance the cause of the Redeemer through the channel of our admirable system of Goving the channel of the c ernment—we consider that the Assembly has so far departed from the Constitution of the Church as to render our adherence to it undesirable and imp ssible. Having protested repeatedly against the agitation, and finding that our brethren are determined to contin-ue it, we have deliberately and prayerfully come to the conclusion that, however painful it may be to us, the good of the Church and of the country required a separation from them. We shall hold our brethren who have disturbed our peace, by the introduc-tion of this vexed question into our judica

tories, as alone responsible for the conse-quences of this division.

With these convictions as to the necessity With these convictions as to the necessity of a separation from our once united and beloved Zion, the only question that remains for us now to settle pertains to the mode of separation. The undersigned are astisfied that but one course is left to us—and that is to invite all Constitutional Presbyterians in the land who are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the General Assembly to unite in an organization in which this schilest shall in an organization in which this subject shall be utterly eschewed. We do not restrict our invitation to the Southern Churches.— We wish to have a National Church—that ill come from every section of the Union .-Holding to the same confession of Faith, we shall have a common basis as to Doctrine and Government-and an understanding that, however, we may differ in our views respecting Slavery, the subject is never to be introduced into the Assembly either by Northern or Southern men, unless, indeed, judicial cases are brought up regularly from the lower courts. In the judgment of the undersigned, this course is our only alterna-tive. There is so much of the same abolition spirit pervading other Churches that adhere to the same standards of faith, that we could not expect peace on this subject by uniting with them. We are persuaded that, although this question may be suppressed in their judicatories for a while, the aboli tion spirit exists to such an extent as to threaten their dismemberment. The result may be that the disturbing elements of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church may be united in one body, and that the conmay be united in one body, and that the conservative portion of the same may ultimately
be brought together, and thus prove more efficient in promoting the cause of the Redeemer; and in diffusing throught the land a
truly national spirit. At present, however,
the union of these Churches would not afford relief to those who are wearied of this
slavery agitation. We are desirous of forming an organization where we shall not be
liable to another division from this exciting
subject.

subject.
The undersigned, therefore, would invite The undersigned, therefore, would invite all Presbyterians, from all sections of the country, to meet in Convention in the city of Washington, on the 27th day of August, 1857, for the purpose of consultation, and of organizing a General Assembly in which it will be distinctly understood, the subject of slavery will not be introduced. We prosee this course instead of consultance. pose this course, instead of organizing an Assembly at once, as being due to the Pres-byteries we represent. We would suggest that the Presbyteries be called together as

that there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation in the Assembly, and that the action taken is a violation of the Constitution of the Church, we cordially unite in

the above invitation.
A. H. H. Born, Geo. M. CRAWFORD.

A FRENCH VIEW .- The Paris Constitutionnel alluding to Lord Napier's speech in New York, says all this extraordinary friendship proceeds not not from "moral, but from ommercial interests. England cannot de without American produce. A serious quarrel with the United States would ruin British ommerce for a time. The bonds of friend ship that are being celebrated are not chains of flowers, but simple twists of cotton which supply the Manchester market." Well the riendships which arise from interests is likely to be binding as long as those interests last, and between England and the United States they are every year growing more extended and necessary. It is more effectual for preserving peace between the two nations than a friendship purely sentimental, for it is not so capricious, and will be more conciliatory in its character when so much de-

A HUSBAND SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN Poisoned by His Wife .- About a month ago, Mr. Rosa, of Mandana, Onondaga county, New York, was taken ill, and died suddenly. Last week some suspicious circumstance naving come to light, the body was taken up and an inquest held, poison discovered in the stomach, and evidence taken, upon which the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Rosa, who was thereupon arrested. It is proved that she sent to Auburn for arsenic, and borrowed more from a neighbor. The Syracuse Standard says a number of the friends of the accused were present after the edition of the verdlet, and when she was arrested; among them her father, her little boy, and her sister. The scene was heartending. She protested her innocence of the rime, and called on God as her witness; but her relatives appeared grief stricken and inconsolable. On the way to Skaneateles she nquired if she could have the use of any ooks in the jail, and being answered in the affirmative, said she wanted nothing but the Bible. The accused woman is the daughter of an old resident of the place, and a man of

revival which has been in progress there for several weeks closed on Sunday last. There have been added to the churches in all 171 members. To the Methodist, 124, Baptist, 41, Presbyterian, 6.

O A Cuban writer asserts, with amusing gravity, that the National Hotel epidemic at Washington was occasioned by a Spanish conspiracy to kill President Buchanan, and that the water was poisoned with that object. 1-19 A hoy escaped from the Connecticut

ed, set fire to the city prison in Waterbury, in order to burn himself up, saying he had rather be burned to death than go back to Meriden. He destroyed the building, but was himself rescued alive though badly Boston, June 12 .- The Kansas correspon dent of the Journal says that the Free State men of Lawrence, at a convention recently held, bodily refused to be assessed under the

hogus laws of the sham Legislature; and Fane, Marshal, sent to make the assessments was ordered to leave the city forthwith which he did. A SEDUCER SHOT.—In Pittsburg, on Mon day evening, a man named J. P. McLaughlin met another named Webb Campbell, whom he discovered to have been the seducer of his wife, and shot him, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. The affair happened at the corner of Market and Fifth streets.— Both the parties are stewards on river steam

boats, but reside in Alleghany .- McLaugh in was arrested. The experiment of the steam plow is in a fair way of being tested. One was tried last week, at Francisville, Indiana. The soi was quite wet, and altogether unfavorable for the trial, but the LaFayette Courier understands from a gentleman who was present that the practicability of the invention was satisfactorially demonstrated. A number of plows were attached, and the soil opened to the depth of eight or ten mehes. From the experiments made, it was thought that two men could plow twenty acres a day with the

North Carolina, is litterly swarming with herrins. In a canal leading into the atream they are so abundant that people dip them up by baskets full. No famine in the Old North State yet.

An inscription upon one of the build ings in Cincinnati, on the occasion of the great railroad celebration was, "A locomotive is the only good motive for riding a man on

AN OLD SETTLER .- Joel Preston of South Hadley, Mass., found an ancient turtle near his door the other day, bearing the inscrip-tion: "W. H., 1781," which would make him seventy years old, plus his age at that date.

THE HORNET'S NEST ON THE BARN. My uncle was reading a paragraph in the newspaper, the other day, to this effect: that a certain man found a large hornet's nest un-der the saves of his hard and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest, and totally destroyed it. Unfortunate-ly, however, the barn was also burned, together with a thousand bushels of onts, and large quantity of rye, hay, and other valuable stores. The loss was estimated at

"Well, well, said my sincle "Mr. Simmons to say the same thing done hundreds of horses and quite a jockey in his way. After the known the same thing done hundreds of horse. "That's a splendid gelding of yours, the basis so lame," says the

hornet's nest?"

Why, uncle it may save his life."

his house are on fire now." "That's true, uncle; but then Mr. Gruntly as a wenkness, for which he drinks brandy. "Exactly, so has every man who drinks a eakness. The weakness is sometimes very great. There's Mr. Carbuncle, who has seen dosing for dyspepsia, burning out the horse delivered on the spot. "Now," says the hornet's nests, with rom, till the front of his blacksmith, "as the bargain is finished, I will house is in a blaze. Mr. Carbancie's whole be frank with you, Mr. Tompkins. I suppose concern will soon be in ashes. I tell you I can tell you just exactly what siled that my lad, many a fellow that stands high in horse." life, is as big a fool as Simmons. It's all

TYPHOID.-We find the following in the

The Editor of this paper has been too well for some days past to attend to his du-ties connected with this paper. There is more than a usual share of sickness in Washington county at this time. We have been told that it is so likewise in adjoining coun-ties. Our springs have gotten to be more ties. Our springs have gotten to be more sickly than our autumna and our diseases are all typhoid in character. We scarcely hear of any one being sick but we are told it is typhoid—something or other. Whether this is a good sign or a bad sign or no sign at all, we shall leave to others to determine. We know a chap that is never free from a typhoid headache, and an old woman that is incessantly tormented with a typhoid heighter. ncessantly tormented with a typhoid aching incessantly tormented with a typhoid aching in her bones, and an old negro that has the typhoid sometimes in his stead, sometimes in his stemach, and sometimes in his foot. And as we are afficied with the typhoid—something-or-other the reader need not be surprised if this paragraph should smell of the same disease as did the old Archbishop's homily, in Gill Blas, of the Appoplexy. We hope the reader will not catch it however, from reading this account of this horridus. from reading this account of this horridus

"Twist of Cottos.-The Frenchman who said that the friendship between the United said that the friendship between the United States and England was "not a chain of flowers, but simple twists of cotton," was not far from the mark. Out of 900,000,000 pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain last year, no less than 700,000,000 pounds were from the United States. A rise of one penny in the pound in the price of cotton involves a national loss to England of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The dependence of England on the United States for the supply has increased from 45 per cent, of their consumption of cotton in 1801 to 80 per cent, at the present time. "Twists of cotton" which bind uch extensive interests as these, make a chain of iron which cannot be easily broken.

For the Athens Post. Oh! wake the slumbering lute, That's lain for years asleep.

And let its strains of melody, Make the heart with gladness leap. Oh! wake those tender strains, We loved in hours of youthful glee, When our young hands were pure,

When fancy painted to the mind Fond hopes of earthly bilss, And rainbow tints were yeen, As soft as rosy morning is. When our hearts were free from guile And no corroding care was there, To chase away youth's sunny smile, And start the burning tear; When friendship's golden chain Had all its links unbroken, And the look in kindness given Was the heart's unchanging token

Yes, when life was bright wite hope, As dimonds sparkling in the sun— And oft has memory wandered back

When round the family alter, Death had cast no chilling blight, And a mother's prayers were offered up To guide her children right. Oh! breath those tender strains again, As down the tide of time we rush Unconcious of impending fate,. Monroe county, May 25, 1857.

MARRIED VS. UNMARRIED .- "You've no wife, I believe," said Mr. Blank, to eighbor. "No, sir," was the reply, "I never was mar

"Ah," said Mr. Blank, "you are a happy A short time after, Mr. Blank, in address ing a married man, said, "You have a wife,

air!"
"Yes, sir, a wife and three children."
"Indeed," said Mr. Blank, "you are a hap
py man."
"Why, Mr. Blank," said one of the comps

ny, "your remarks to the unmarried and married seem to conflict somewhat." "Not at all—not at all, sir. There is a difference in my statements. Please be more observing, sir. I said the man who had no wife, was a happy dog; and the man who had a wife, a happy man; nothing conflicting, air; nothing at all; I know what I say sir!"

COMPARATIVE ROGUERY. Tompking bought a fine horse-paid \$300 for him. The horse, after a few months, proved to be lame in the right shoulder— Tompkins was distressed about it. Tried all sorts of remedies-embrocations, liniments Mustang included, under the advice of the very best veterinaries; still the lameness was obstinute and grew rather worse. He became desperate, and hit upon this device to sell his

from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, and there for ten days; when he led the tortured there was no insurance on the property. nimal limping to a neighboring blacksmith to be shed. The blacksmith was a dealer in

Mr. Tompkins-pity he is so lame," says the blacksmith. "He is, indeed," replied Tompblacksmith. "He is, indeed," replied Tomp-kins..."But he is very lame; and I am afreid he can't be eured. "Fermaps not, and may be he can," says Vulcan. "How much would you be willing to take for him, just as he "To be sure, my boy. What is a man do ng when he drinks rom to cure disease!"

"It may save it for a while, but it is apt to entroy it after a while. Look at your neighbor, Mr. Gruntly; he has been for a year trying to burn out a pain in the breast, by firing his stomach with brandy and the eaves of

dead loss, too-no insurance-not a farthing. glad to hear it. I thought you must know all Mind what I say Peter-never do you make such a fool of yourself, as to set fire to your house for the sake of burning out a hornet's

Sandersville Georgian:

was perpetrated one night last week, by maxing strychnine in the feed trough, at the samble. In the morning the horses were beinged, when one was suddenly taken siel, at thrown into violent spasms. A veter pery cause of the sickness, and a pound of was administered to the horse, which a Georgetown, such as girding valuable fruit and ornamental trees. We trust that the villains will be found out, and sent to the Charleston prison .- Boston Travele A HORRID AFFAIR -A shocking and sad ecurrence took place yesterday, at the resi-lence of Mrs. Estelle Wezell, at the corner

of Magazine and Harmony streets, in the Fourth District. It appears that the lady has been divorced from her husband for some been divorced from her nussand for some time. Yesterdsy he went to her house and met her in the parlor. He held a pistel in his hand, which he presented at her and fired, but fortunately missed her. He then threw the pistel at her, when she fell. He immediately seized the weapon again and discharged a second barrel at his own head, the contents of which did the suicidal work in a most of which did the suicidal work in a most frightful manner. The act can only be an-eribed to insanity. Most probably he thought he had killed his former wife before taking his own life.—N. O. Delta.

An exchange paper says with philoso phy: "To a fair anonymous correspondent, who questions us on a delicate subject, we will say, briefly, that it is better to love a person you cannot marry, than to marry a person you cannot love." This is a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue to preach until "the last avilable of recorded time."

Br. P Mr. Jacob Ott, of Biloxi, Mississippi, in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, speaks of a new kind of grass. He has cultivated it for the last two years, and it beats anything he ever saw. He sows it in September and pastures it all winter. It grows in the coldest weather, and after the entitle are taken off. are taken off it runs up to seed, and is in less than two months fit to harvest. It afterwards gives a second crap.

CRUEL WHIPPING .- Harmon O'Hara, indie ted at Uties, New York, for causing the death of his son by whipping and besting him in a cruel manner, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced on Friday last to six years in the State prison,-Some parents seem to think they may beat their children as much as they please but this is a mistake; the law protects children from cruelty as well as dumb beasts.

A VETERAR,-The Portland Advertises ays that the recent election in Maine, in the own of Garland, Rev. Father Sawyer, one hundred and one years of age, went to the solls and voted. He has voted for every resident since Washington.

Don't crow before you are out of he woods,' is politely rendered, 'Do un in pilate prior to emerging from the forest."

in New Orleans of the murder of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Loonard,